

Magazine Feature Section

WHERE THE WAR BEGAN, THE WAR

WILL END — IN

SERVIA



This Is the Prediction of a German Military Authority Upon the Great Drive Through the Balkans for the Relief of Turkey—Servia's Fate May be Like That of Belgium's Whose Beautiful Cities are Now a Mass of Ruins

Servia, that nettlesome little Balkan state that always has been a thorn in the side of great European nations, is being punished for being the direct cause of the present great European war. Servia at last is feeling the mailed fist not only of Austria-Hungary, but of Germany herself.

With 800,000 German troops and 400,000 Austrians in a great drive to go to the aid of Turkey, Servia at last is facing her punishment and at present faces the fate of Belgium.

There is no doubt that if Germany is successful in this great drive that the autonomy of Servia will be forever destroyed and that nation removed as one of the powers of the Balkan states.

If the Teutonic allies reach Turkey there is but little doubt that their victory will soon end the war.

With such gigantic re-enforcements the Turks will be able to drive the allies from the Gallipoli peninsula and also to shut off the English from receiving re-enforcements from India and Australia. It will aid Germany in completing the railroad from its territory through Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey to Asia Minor and thence to Suez. It will place India in jeopardy and Japan may well feel anxiety about its own safety for there is no doubt that Germany will heap vengeance for the part the Nipponese have played in aiding the allies.

ONE GREAT STROKE.

It is the belief of German strategists now in Berlin that if the great drive through Servia is successful this nation can throw the greater part of her forces back into Belgium and France to carry on an offensive in the western theater and at the same time can free the Austro-Hungarians to carry on their fight against Italy.

That Bulgaria may profit by her share in aiding the German powers is evident, provided, of course, that the drive is successful. She will be given a large share of Servia.

Whatever the outcome, there is no doubt that Servia will be made to suffer for her participation in the war. What happened to Belgium when she opposed the advance of the Germans in their drive on Paris will be a mere nothing compared to what Servia will have to suffer.

More than a year now has passed since the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, were shot and killed in the little Bosnian town of Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a poor student, which resulted in eleven nations going to war. These nations were Great Britain, France, Russia, Servia, Japan, Belgium and Montenegro on one hand and Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Greece have become embroiled.

This great war caused directly by the assassination of two of Austrian nobility in Sarajevo has resulted in the loss of more than 8,000,000 men in dead, wounded and captives and more than 2,000 ships. Of these about 200 were warships.

It also has resulted in the greater part of Belgium falling into the hands of Germany.

The loss of Germany's possessions in the far east.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

A part of the Dardanelles is in possession of the allies.

The Germans have a firm footing in France and have driven the Russians far into their territory and have recaptured Galicia and taken Poland.

A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany.

On the continent of Africa parts of territorial possessions have been lost by both sides.

Various island possessions have been taken from Germany by the allies.

Italian troops have taken possession of part of the Austrian territory.

Germany and Austrian mercantile



WINTER QUARTERS OF THE SERBIAN ARMY

shipping has been driven from the seas.

Germany and Austrian war vessels having a total displacement of approximately 257,000 tons have been destroyed.

War vessels of the allied nations of a total displacement of 192,000 tons have been destroyed.

The greater portion of the German and allied fleets in the North sea remain intact because they have hitherto no open battles.

Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian states, Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of Germany to place the British Isles in a similar predicament has resulted in the sinking by submarines of hundreds of vessels of both belligerent and neutral nations.

All of this was the direct result of the act of the assassin, Princip, on June 28, 1914, but the indirect result of financial differences between the two greatest nations—Germany and Great Britain.

An investigation of the assassination proved that Princip was the tool of a group of Servians. On July 23, after considerable negotiations an ultimatum was sent to Servia by the Austro-Hungarian government, which Servia declined to meet.

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

A week later a general mobilization of Russian troops along the German border was ordered and the following day the Germans declared war on Russia. The news of that event was followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization of the French had been ordered.

August 2 German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched an ultimatum to Germany demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be observed. The ultimatum rejected, German forces attacked Liege as the French invaded southern Alsace.

These events were followed quickly by an affirmation on the part of Italy of her neutrality, by an Austrian invasion of Servia and by the sending by Japan of an ultimatum to Germany. This had to do with the

German possessions in Kiaochow, of which Tsing-tau is the port.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed its landing in France and on that day there began also a fierce battle on the Jadar between the Austrian and Serbian troops. Victory was with the Servians and after five days of battling the Austrians were routed.

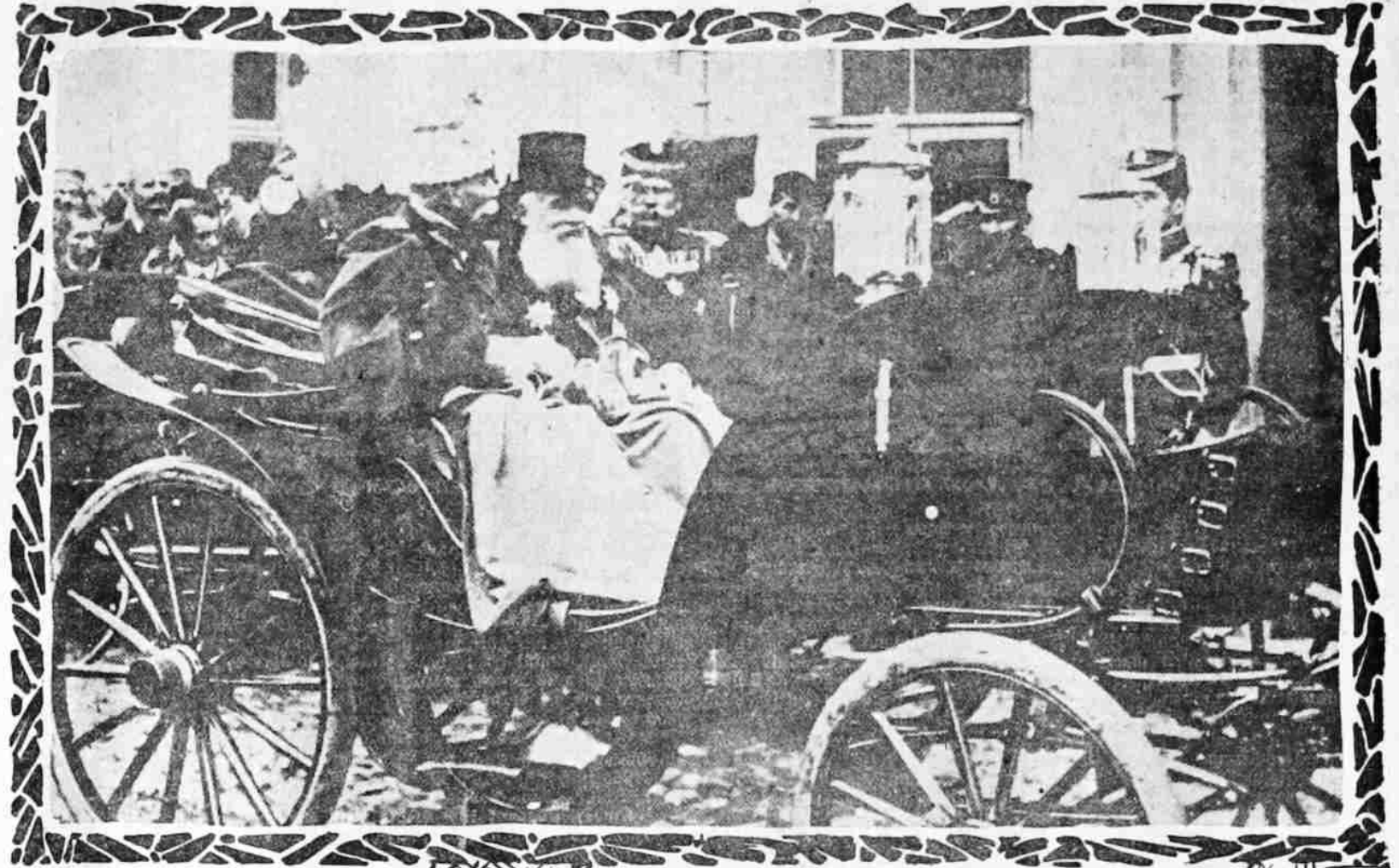
In the meanwhile the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital. A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The next day the British troops began a retreat from their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops under Gen. von Kluck drove through France toward Paris. Zeppelins bombarded Antwerp and the French were forced to flee from Muehausen.

WAITING FOR SERVIA.

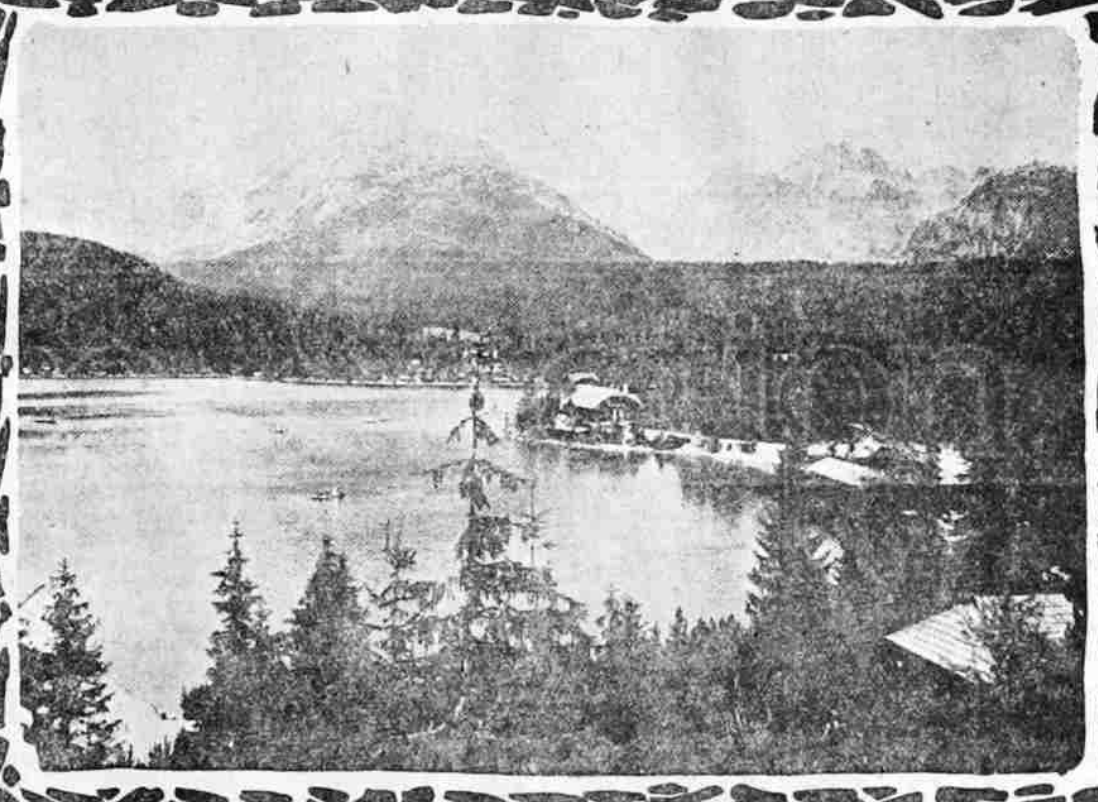
The Germans took and swept over Longwy and reached Seuil, 30 miles from Paris, where the columns swung to the eastward. The government of France fled to Bordeaux. It was then that the greater turning move took place and the Germans were driven back from Paris.

The next important move was the recent German drive into Russia. During the activities in the eastern and western theaters Servia remained more or less passive, the entire Austrian army being concentrated partly in defense against Italy and otherwise in the invasion of Galicia, Poland and Russia. Servia remained unpunished. The Germans relied on the strength of the Dardanelles to defend their allies, the Turks. However, when the Russians were practically defeated, the attention of the Germans naturally was turned to Servia and the possibility of a great drive freeing the Turks.

If the German drive is a success, it now is freely predicted in Berlin that the duration of the war will be greatly shortened. If there is a deadlock in Servia it is apparent that the war will be an endurance test on three fronts. It is apparent that if the allies are driven from the Gallipoli peninsula the world's battlefield will change back to France.



KING PETER OF SERVIA AND MINISTER PASSITCH



ON THE SERBIAN FRONTIER



SARAJEVO, IN BOSNIA, WHERE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND WAS ASSASSINATED

If Germany then can concentrate her forces and those of her allies, Austro-Hungary, and Turkey, provided, of course, that at such a time the Russians will have been rendered powerless, it is apparent that then will be fought the world's greatest battle, the decisive action of the war.

It is apparent that if Germany is the winner Servia and Belgium absolutely will lose their autonomy. Germany cannot afford to be unprotected in years to come against France and England, otherwise the world war would continue forever.

MUCH LIKE BELGIUM.

While Belgium may be afforded some sort of self-government and its people enjoy the fruits of their land,

it is apparent that Germany, if she is the victor, always will be fortified in Belgium, will build railroads through that country and will demand a free port of egress there. In that way she would be able to strike at France or England at a moment's notice and yet Belgium, then under subjugation, would be less affected than she has been in the present struggle that resulted in her almost complete devastation.

In Servia the measures of subjugation will take a different course if Germany is victorious. This country naturally will protect its proposed railroad through her territory. Other possessions it may acquire will certainly be retained in as far as they directly apply to the needs of the victor and render Servia powerless both to start another conflict or to destroy German commerce.

Germany at the end of this war will be as anxious for peace as any of the other nations and for many years must devote her time to restoring the commercial advantages that have been lost to the United States. In case she is victorious she will be satisfied to be permitted to carry on her commerce in peace.

FATE OF SERVIA.

While Austria never might become the political or military dictator of Servia it is apparent that Germany through her diplomacy, might enter into satisfactory arrangements with Servia provided that the consent to such an arrangement could be obtained from Bulgaria. In this

matter Germany will find herself naturally embarrassed. In the present drive she has promised Bulgaria more territory. If this is Servia territory that is to be her reward there can never be hope of a final settlement of the Balkan situation. But if she is given what she may acquire from Bulgaria then Germany may arrange a satisfactory peace treaty between the two Balkan nations.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present struggle, it is quite evident that with a great drive Servia is certainly in for chastisement for the part that she played in bringing on the war.

Whether the Teutonic forces are victorious or not Servia must pay for part in the war.